

APPENDIX

Coordinates of the following localities of study specimens were obtained directly from the labels, from Paynter (1993, 1997) or the Alexandria Digital Library.

C. l. albimaculata (59 specimens): Ecuador: 20 km north of Pichincha, Cordillera Alaspungo (00°00', 78°36'W); Aluguincho (00°03'N, 78°23'W); Bosques del Cráter, Pichincha (00°10'S, 78°33'W); c.3 km south-east of Impuerán, west slope Cerro Mongus, Carchi (00°27'N, 77°52'W); Campamento Pailón, Carchi (00°29'N, 77°55'W); Gualea, Pichincha (00°07'S, 78°50'W); Lloa, Pichincha, Oeste (00°15'S, 78°35'W); Nanegal (00°70'N, 78°40'W); Pichincha (00°10'S, 78°33'W); 'Quito' (00°13'S, 78°30'W); Río Pachijal, Pichincha (00°12'N, 78°58'W); San Pedro de Taboada (00°19'S, 78°28'W); Santo Domingo de Los Colorados (00°15'S, 79°09'W); Verdecocha, Pichincha (00°05'S, 78°37'W); west of Corazón (00°32'S, 78°39'W); west slope, south of road between Maldonado and Tulcán, south and above (00°47'N, 78°01'W).

C. l. lutetiae (83 specimens): Colombia: Almaguer, Cauca (01°56'N, 76°46'W); La Victoria, Nariño (00°55'N, 77°13'W); Laguneta, Caldas (04°35'N, 75°30'W); Llorente, Nariño (00°51'N, 77°19'W); Malrasá, Cauca (02°29'N, 76°18'W); Nevado del Huila, Páez, Cauca (03°00'N, 76°00'W); Paletara, Cauca (02°10'N, 76°26'W); Páramo Guamués, Nariño (00°55'N, 77°04'W); Popayán, Cauca (02°27'N, 76°36'W); Puracé, km 11, Cauca (02°24'N, 76°27'W); Santa Isabel, Quindío (04°47'N, 75°28'W); Termales, Tolima (04°29'N, 75°33'W). Ecuador: Alto Pastaza, Env. de Baños (01°24'S, 78°25'W); Ambato, Tungurahua (01°15'S, 78°30'W); between Loja and Zamora (04°02'S, 79°09'W); c.7 km south-east of Saraguro, Cordillera Cordoncillo, Loja (03°41'S, 79°13'W); east slope Cordillera Lagunillas, c.25 km along road south-southeast of Jimbura, Zamora-Chinchipe (04°50'S, 79°20'W); Lake Papallacta, Napo (00°24'S, 78°11'W); Mt. Tungurahua, Tungurahua (01°27'S, 78°26'W); Oyacachi, Napo (00°15'S, 77°57'W); Papallacta (00°22'S, 78°08'W); Portete, Loja (03°06'S, 79°06'W); Pueblo Viejo, Oyacachi abajo (00°15'S, 77°57'W); Río Napo (01°10'S, 78°15'W); Sumaco Arriba, Napo (00°33'S, 77°38'W). Peru: Huancabamba, Piura (05°14'S, 79°28'W).

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A new subspecies of Band-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus longirostris* from central Chile

by Nigel Cleere

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Band-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus longirostris* is one of the more widespread South American Caprimulgids and occurs in open habitats and at forest edges throughout the southern cone of the continent, as well as in the tropical Andes and tepuis (Cleere 1998, 1999, Holyoak 2001). Seven subspecies are presently recognised, which easily separate into four distinct populations. The northern population comprises two very dark, spotted races: *C. l. ruficervix* (Sclater 1866) and *C. l. roraimae* (Chapman 1929). That in the south includes three greyish, streaked subspecies: *C. l. longirostris* Bonaparte, 1825, *C. l. bifasciatus* Gould, 1837, and *C. l. patagonicus* Olrog, 1962. The two central populations are *C. l. decussatus* Tschudi, 1844, and *C. l. atripunctatus* (Chapman 1923), with the latter appearing to represent an intermediate taxon between the northern and southern

populations. Indeed, Hellmayr (1932) observed that *C. l. atripunctatus* formed the transition from *C. l. bifasciatus* to *C. l. ruficervix*.

Three subspecies are confirmed in Chile. *C. l. decussatus* is the rarest being found only in the north-west lowlands. It occurs in the tropical desert life zone, in the provinces of Arica and Iquique, in Region 1, as far south as Quillagua (M. Marín *in litt.* 2005). *C. l. atripunctatus* also occurs in the north, but only at high elevations in the Andes, from Parinacota province south to Antofagasta province, in Regions 1 and 2, but might also occur in Chañaral and Copiapo provinces, in Region 3 (M. Marín *in litt.* 2005). *C. l. bifasciatus* is the most widespread mainland form, being found from sea level to c.2,500 m throughout the Mediterranean life zone, from Antofagasta to Concepción provinces, in Regions 2–8 (Marín *et al.* 1989, M. Marín *in litt.* 2005), but may also occur as far south as the Islas Guaitecas (Hellmayr 1932, Johnson 1967, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990). A fourth taxon, *C. l. patagonicus*, possibly occurs in the Patagonian life zone around Torres del Paine National Park, based on a number sight records reported in the Chilean literature (M. Marín *in litt.* 2005), but a male collected at Estancia Río Payne [Paine], on 16 March 1941, was provisionally identified as *C. l. bifasciatus* (Olrog 1948).

In addition to the taxa mentioned above, there are four synonyms of *C. l. bifasciatus* from Chile relating to birds collected on the mainland. *Caprimulgus conterminus* Peale, 1848, was described from Valparaíso, *C. andinus* Philippi & Landbeck, 1860, from a juvenile taken in the Cordillera de Santiago, *C. obscurus* Albert, 1898, from Concepción, and *C. bifasciatus gularis* Philippi & Landbeck, 1902, from Chile (locality unknown).

Although Hellmayr (1932) was unable to determine any racial variation within *C. l. bifasciatus*, an unnamed subspecies was recently reported to occur on Isla Mocha off the central Chilean coast (Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990). Whilst studying

TABLE 1

Mensural data for *C. l. bifasciatus* from western mainland Chile, and holotype and paratypes of *C. l. mochaensis*. Measurements in mm; s.d. = standard deviation.

	Males	Females
<i>C. l. bifasciatus</i> wing-length		
sample size	9	4
mean (range)	162.8 (157–167)	160.2 (158–164)
<i>C. l. mochaensis</i> wing-length		
sample size	2	1
mean (range)	174.5 (171–178)	171
<i>C. l. bifasciatus</i> tail-length		
sample size	9	4
mean (range)	120.4 (100–127)	111.2 (92–122)
<i>C. l. mochaensis</i> tail-length		
sample size	2	1
mean (range)	133 (130–136)	128



Figures. 1–2. Left to right: male *C. l. mochaensis* (AMNH 387367 paratype); male *C. l. mochaensis* (BMNH 1935.10.21.296 holotype); male *C. l. bifasciatus* (BMNH 1855.12.19.241 holotype); female *C. l. bifasciatus* (BMNH 1905.4.12.19); female *C. l. bifasciatus* (BMNH 1908.11.19.19) (© Harry Taylor, The Natural History Museum, Tring)

specimens of *C. longirostris* deposited in natural history museum collections in Europe and North America, an immature female from Isla Ascención, in the Guaiteca archipelago, and two adult males from Isla Mocha were indeed found to differ from all existing subspecies. They clearly represent an undescribed taxon, which I propose to name:

***Caprimulgus longirostris mochaensis*, subsp. nov.**

Holotype Adult male, Natural History Museum, Tring (BMNH 1935.10.21.296), collected 11 December 1932, on Isla Mocha, Chile, by F. C. Platts.

Paratypes Adult male, American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH 387367), collected 10 December 1932, on Isla Mocha, Chile, by D. S. Bullock (field no. 1541). Immature female, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (FMNH 62370), collected 30 January 1923, at Melinca, Isla Ascención, Guaiteca archipelago, by C. C. Sanborn (field no. 118).

Measurements (mm) and bare-part coloration **Holotype** Wing 171, tail 130, bill 20; iris dark coffee, bill black, legs dark brown. **Male paratype** Wing 178, tail 136, bill 19; bare parts no data. **Female paratype** Wing 171, tail 128, bill 20.7; bare parts no data.

Diagnosis Larger and distinctly darker than *C. l. bifasciatus*, with a darker, more tawny-buff collar on the hindneck, broader, heavier crown streaking, and less buff on the belly and flanks.

Description of the holotype Forehead, crown and nape greyish white, speckled and barred brown and broadly streaked blackish brown, with some streaks having buffish spots at their edges. Narrow tawny-buff collar on hindneck. Back, rump and uppertail-coverts dark brown barred greyish brown. Lesser wing-coverts dark brown, rest of wing-coverts dark brown boldly spotted pale buff. Scapulars blackish brown, fringed and spotted buff. Primaries brown. Outer four primaries (p10–p7) with broad white band (c.13 mm) above notch, across both webs, the white washed pale buff on the outer webs and fringed pale buff on the inner webs. Innermost six primaries and all secondaries brown, spotted and barred tawny-buff. Tertiaries brown speckled greyish white and tipped blackish brown, with tawny fringes. Tail brown, broadly barred with greyish-brown speckling. Outer three rectrices (r5–r3) broadly tipped (42 mm) with white spots fringed and tipped with brown and buff speckling, and with a white band (c.10 mm) across mid feather. Chin and upper throat dark brown, lower throat white with buff edges. Breast dark brown, narrowly barred greyish white and sparsely spotted buff. Belly and flanks buff, barred brown, with

upper belly tinged greyish white. Undertail-coverts buff and partially barred with brown.

Diagnosis of the male paratype Similar to the holotype, but with a broader (*c.* 1.5 mm) and whiter band across the four outermost primaries, and larger (50 mm) white spots on tips of outer rectrices.

Diagnosis of the female paratype Similar in coloration and size to the holotype and male paratype.

Distribution and status To date, known with certainty only from Islas Mocha and Ascención, off the central Chilean coast. Isla Mocha is 50 km², contains a small mountain chain that rises to 375 m and has undergone *c.* 50% deforestation (Housse 1924, Chapman 1934, Bullock 1936, Paynter 1988, M. Marín *in litt.* 2005). Melinca is at sea level on Isla Ascención in the Guaiteca archipelago (Paynter 1988). A sighting near Dalcahue, north-east of Castro, Isla Chiloe, on 14 February 1981, and a nest with two eggs found, on 11 January 1980, at La Picada, Volcán Osorno, prov. Osorno, might also relate to the new subspecies (M. Marín *in litt.* 2005). The current status of *C. l. mochaensis* on Islas Mocha and Ascención is unclear, but on Isla Mocha, at least, it may only ever have been an uncommon migrant. *C. longirostris* is a partial austral migrant (Marín 2004) and in central Chile, the vast majority of birds have disappeared by April–May, although in some, perhaps milder, winters a few remain later (M. Marín *in litt.* 2005).

The holotype and male paratype were probably part of a collection of birds made on Isla Mocha, by D. S. Bullock, between 11 November and 14 December 1932, some of which were presented to the American Museum of Natural History by Dr L. C. Sanford. In the first report on this collection, Chapman (1934) only included birds peculiar to the island and *C. longirostris* was not mentioned. In a second report, Bullock (1936) related that he was given four males by the lighthouse keeper, three taken on one night and the fourth the following night, but only one of these appears to have been sent to New York (see above). A second specimen is presumably that now in The Natural History Museum, Tring (see above), which was purchased from F. C. Platts in 1935. A third specimen, an adult male, collected November 1932, on Isla Mocha, Chile, by F. C. Platts, is in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, Chile (MNHN 2231). I have not examined this specimen, but photographs suggest plumage similarities with *C. l. bifasciatus*. The whereabouts of the fourth specimen is unknown. The identity of F. C. Platts is unclear, but in a letter to F. M. Chapman, dated 20 December 1932, D. S. Bullock wrote 'I went with two collectors from the Museo Nacional and together we got quite a good collection'. Platts may well have been one of those other collectors, given the coincidence in dates. In the archives of The Natural History Museum, in London, there is a small correspondence file relating to Platts (BMNH DF230/56). The letters, dated 1933–48, relate mostly to the sale of his collection of Chilean

specimens of birds, mammals and insects. Little can be gleaned from this limited material, other than that he was a taxidermist who, at one time, had been in Chile mounting specimens for an unnamed museum.

A more recent collection from Isla Mocha comprises specimens, taken by Francisco Behn in January 1959, deposited in the Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg (SMF), Frankfurt am Main, Germany, but it contains no examples of *C. longirostris* (pers. obs., G. Mayr pers. comm.). A recent ornithological survey of the island in February 2005 produced no records of *C. longirostris* and farming in the lower, more open areas of the island is reportedly more extensive than in previous decades, whilst local people apparently do not know the species (J. Torres *in litt* 2005.).

It has been suggested that the new taxon may also occur in mainland Chile, in the Valdiviana life zone, south of Concepción, as individuals of *C. longirostris* in forested areas there are larger and darker than those from the Mediterranean life zone to the north (M. Marín *in litt*. 2005). The Valdiviana life zone (0–1,500 m) stretches from Concepción (37°S) to the Taitao Peninsula (46°S), and is characterised by a southward increase in rainfall and forestation of mainly *Nothofagus* (Marín 2004). The existence of *C. l. mochaensis* in the Valdiviana life zone appears to be supported by an uncatalogued specimen in the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. It is an adult male, collected at Valdivia in 1862 by Korth and Burlin, and is quite dark, with a wing-length of 172 mm and tail-length of 139 mm. Unfortunately, I have been unable to compare it directly with the type series. I have also examined two females from the Valdiviana life zone (MCZ 97184 and AMNH 113470; for a selective list of museum material examined and institution acronyms see the Appendix) but, again, I have yet to evaluate them alongside *C. l. mochaensis*.

Etymology The new subspecies is named after Isla Mocha, Chile, where the holotype and male paratype were collected.

Postscript

To determine that the population of *C. longirostris* from central Chile was unnamed, it was necessary to examine specimens relating to the four synonyms of *C. l. bifasciatus*. Of these, only *C. obscurus*, described from Concepción, might have been attributable, but was safely eliminated on size as measurements of the holotype, a female, were given as wing 156 mm and tail 122 mm (Philippi & Landbeck 1902).

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APPENDIX

During this study of *Caprimulgus longirostris*, all subspecies were evaluated and, in total, over 300 specimens were examined. In addition to the types of *C. l. mochaensis* (see above), of particular importance were skins of *C. l. bifasciatus* from mainland Chile, these being: AMNH 748519, adult

female, May 1940, Yumbel, prov. Bio-Bío; AMNH 147277, adult female, 8 October 1917, Tofo, prov. Elqui; AMNH 113470, adult female, 30 January 1911, Temuco, prov. Cautín; AMNH 175830, adult male, 22 November 1923, Valle de Los Piuquenes, prov. Los Andes; BMNH 1855.12.19.241 (holotype), adult male, prov. Valparaíso; BMNH 1890.2.18.150, adult male, June 1864, prov. Santiago; BMNH 1890.2.18.151, adult male, December 1865, Santiago; BMNH 1890.2.18.152, adult female, Santiago; BMNH 1890.2.18.154, adult female, 1875, Cordillera de Santiago; BMNH 1935.10.21.297, adult female, 12 January 193, Batuco, prov. Chacabuco; BMNH 1880.8.3.37, adult female, June 1879, prov. Elqui; BMNH 1905.4.12.19, adult female, 28 September 1904, Maquehue, Temuco, prov. Cautín; BMNH 1908.11.19.19, adult female, 18 June 1906, prov. Cautín; MCZ 287499, adult female, 7 September 1943, Concón, prov. Valparaíso; MCZ 287500, adult male, 22 August 1943, Reñaca, prov. Valparaíso; MCZ 287498, adult male, 15 November 1940, Los Valdés, prov. Cordillera; MCZ 287496, adult female, August 1933, San Bernardo, prov. Maipo; MCZ 287497, adult male, 26 July 1936, San Bernardo, Santiago; MCZ 18090, juvenile, Santiago; MCZ 97184, adult female, 24 August 1924, prov. Malleco; MCZ 96225, adult female, May 1923, San Francisco de Mostazal, prov. Cachapoal; MCZ 97183, immature male, 16 June 1924, Las Palmas, prov. Valparaíso; RMNH Cat. 1, adult male, November 1862, Santiago; RMNH Cat. 1, adult male, November 1862, Santiago; RSM 22279, adult male, 1 October 1929, Casa Blanca, prov. Valparaíso; SMF 76811, adult female, 6 November 1964, Barquito, prov. Chañaral, SMF 76812, adult male, 6 November 1964, Barquito, prov. Atacama; SMF 76810, adult female, 30 July 1939, El Caracol, prov. Concepción; ZMB uncatalogued, adult male, 1862, prov. Valdivia

Museum acronyms: AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York; BMNH = The Natural History Museum, Tring; MCZ = Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard; RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden; RSM = Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; SMF = Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main; ZMB = Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin.

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Further annotations and an addition to the avifauna of the Democratic Republic of Congo

by Paul Herroelen

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Since the publication of a previous paper with additions and annotations to the avifauna of the Democratic Republic of Congo (or Congo-Kinshasa, ex-Zaïre; hereafter DR Congo) (Demey *et al.* 2000), new data, principally concerning breeding and distribution, have come to light. These are based on field observations by myself (in 1950–1960) and correspondents, and examination of skins in the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA), Tervuren, and the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (IRSNB), Brussels, Belgium. The present paper also includes some records already published but apparently overlooked by major reference works. Some errors in the literature are corrected. Names of major towns and provinces used here are those in usage today and are identical to those used when the country was still Zaïre, except for the regions Bas-Zaïre, Haut-Zaïre and Shaba, which have recovered their pre-independence names and have become the